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DAILY
Pennsylvania Telegraph.

THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,
By GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Telegraph is served to subscribers in this Borough at 6 1/2 cents per week. Yearly subscribers will be charged \$4.00.

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPHS.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during a session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates, viz:

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—Subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

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"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."
VOL. XV. HARRISBURG, PA. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, 1861. NO. 21.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

ACCEPTANCE OF THREE REGIMENTS FROM KANSAS.

The Union Men of North Missouri to be Protected.

Ten Thousand Men to be Equipped and Encamped.

KANSAS PREPARING FOR HOME DEFENCE.

Military Movements in Iowa and Illinois.

Missouri not to be Invaded unless she Secedes.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE ASSASSINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

The Zouaves Determined to be Terribly Avenged.

Capture of a Rebel Cavalry Company.

Other Secessionists in Custody.

Equestrian Feats by the Zouaves.

Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan Regiment, in Command of Alexandria.

Demonstration of Respect to the Memory of Col. Ellsworth.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING ALEXANDRIA.

Movements at Fortress Monroe.

NORFOLK TO BE ATTACKED.

The Federal Troops Eager for Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Judge Amy, bearer of dispatches from Kansas, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and tendered three regiments from Kansas, to co-operate with the Iowa regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois regiments in camp at Quincy, to protect the Union men of north-western Missouri, and secure the safe transit of stores of provisions over the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. to the west. Orders have been issued by the War Department to Capt. Reno, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas regiments with arms and military equipments and also horse equipments for a regiment of Cavalry.

Arrangements will be made to furnish at once over 10,000 men who will remain in camps in their respective States ready to take possession of Hannibal and St. Joseph and the railroad between those points, as soon as any further demonstrations are made by Jeff. Thompson of St. Joseph and his secession followers to interrupt the transportation through Wisconsin.

Mr. Amy reports that abundant rains have fallen in Kansas, and that the crops in that State never looked more prosperous. The State militia are being organized into seven regiments, and the State authorities are determined to equip them as well as possible for home defense, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri, unless Missouri should secede from the Union, or shall invade Kansas, or the safe transit across the State be interrupted. With these arrangements, and the prompt and decisive steps adopted by Gen. Harney, and the co-operation of General Price, the President expects that peace will be maintained both in Missouri and Kansas.

Judge Amy reports a great want of suitable clothing for the militia in Kansas, and has applied to Government for a supply, which will be granted.

SECOND DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Evening.

A company of cavalry, thirty-five in number, were captured near Alexandria this morning, and have been brought to the Washington navy yard.

Passengers from Alexandria state that the fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves by riding about on the captured horses. Other secessionists are also in custody.

The United States troops are quartered in the Marshall House.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the body of Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, still lay where he was killed.

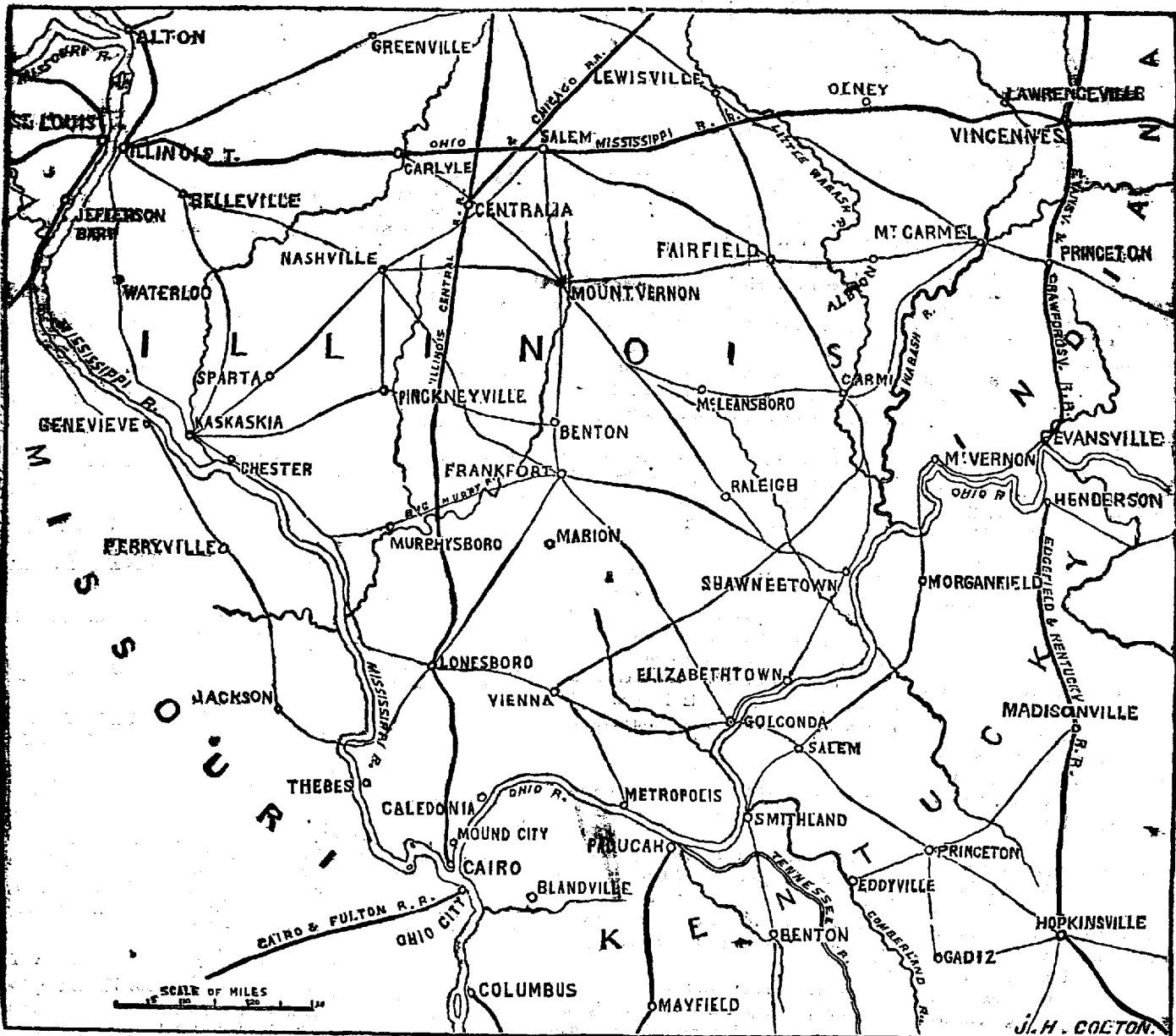
The troops between this city and Alexandria have made good progress in throwing up entrenchments.

Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan Regiment, is in command of Alexandria.

The ferry boats between Washington and Alexandria will resume their trips next week.

The flags all over the city are at half mast to-day and to-morrow in respect to the men-

A MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST.



The above map shows the location of Cairo, now the seat of war in the West, with its approaches and surroundings; also of St. Louis, the scene of stirring events. Situated at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and at the southern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, Cairo is the key to a vast extent of country, and commands the commerce of the Mississippi. The batteries erected there form an effectual land blockade of the commerce of New Orleans. The spot on which the place is built being ten feet below the waters of the Mississippi, it is protected by a levee, on a level with which the business portions of the town are built, and between which and the river runs the track of the Illinois Central. The immediate surroundings of Cairo are Mound City, six miles above, Caledonia, fifteen miles, Metropolis, forty miles. Opposite to this last place is Paducha, practically the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. On the Mississippi side is Price's Landing; next, Santa Fe, Ill.; next, Thebes, Ill., forty miles; next Commerce, Mo., forty-eight miles, and next, Cape Girardeau, Mo., sixty miles. This last place and Paducha are important—all the rest are insignificant.

Down the Mississippi, a few miles, is Ohio City, in Missouri, and twenty miles below is Columbus, in Kentucky, the terminus of the railroad from New Orleans. The nearest highland in any direction from Cairo is about nine miles, on the Central, and all between are cypress swamps, with here and there a marshy opening, and covered with a mass of heavy timber vines, and creepers, through which the sun cannot penetrate. The high land, commencing upon the edge of this swamp, rises several hundred feet, often presenting mountainous aspects. The Illinois side of the Ohio, above and in the neighborhood of Mound City, is elevated and dry. On the Kentucky side it is swampy. The Mississippi shore, in Missouri, is swampy in every direction, and the nearest high land is fifty miles distant. On the east side of the Mississippi there are occasionally high lands. Opposite Cairo, in Missouri, is Bird's Point, containing a few houses, from which a railroad extends twenty or thirty miles. This is the only point practicable for batteries for operating on Cairo. The troops at Cairo number between five thousand and seven thousand, commanded by Colonel Prentiss. Batteries have been planted so as to sweep the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for miles, as well as Bird's Point. These, and the natural advantages of the place for defence, render it nearly impregnable. Columbus is the point of concentration by the Rebels, preparatory to their intended demonstration against Cairo. Gen. Pillow is understood to be somewhere between that point and Memphis with his rebel forces, variously stated from five thousand to twenty-five thousand in number.

ory of Col. Ellsworth. It is probable that his remains will be brought to the President's house, and conveyed thence to the cars tomorrow afternoon, to be transferred to New York, of which State he was a native. He was about 24 years of age.

There are about twelve secessionists under charges in the common jail.

Many of the troops there are in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON ALEXANDRIA BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Yesterday the Federal military authorities determined to make an advance on Alexandria. Accordingly orders were issued to such of the troops as were to move. The New York Regiment of Fire Zouaves, under Col. Ellsworth, was embarked in boats, and arrived first at Alexandria, at about two o'clock this morning.

They were received with a volley of musketry from the wharf, their boats approached, but no one was injured. Having landed, they proceeded to take complete possession of the town, raising the Stars and Stripes, and pulling down the Secession flags.

About four o'clock, as Col. Ellsworth was coming down stairs in the Marshall House, bearing on his shoulders a rebel flag that he had pulled down, he was shot by Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, and expired instantly. Jackson was immediately killed by some privates of the Zouaves.

Although there were numerous reports of others having been killed, Ellsworth's and Jackson's were the only cases of loss of life, while no one was wounded. The death of Ellsworth has created a general feeling of gloom in Washington where he has been well known and prominently before the public ever since the first of March. He was small in stature and apparently not more than twenty-five years of age.

To-day numerous flags are hung at half-mast, out of respect to his memory. His remains are laid out at the Navy Yard, with the American colors over them, and the rebel flag

that he captured at his feet. A disposition to take a horrible revenge prevails among the Zouaves. Some of them and of the other troops are earnestly desirous to lay Alexandria in ashes before nightfall.

Owing to the large force of Federal troops in and near Alexandria, it is not probable that the rebels will make any attempt to advance on the city.

The New York Seventh Regiment are on the Virginia side of the Potomac on Arlington Heights.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT BALTIMORE.

Movement of Col. Morehead's Regiment.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

The news from Washington this morning has produced a profound sensation here.

The Old Point Comfort boat arrived this morning, and reports that Gen. Butler had thrown out a guard of three hundred men.

The United States Hotel was principally guarded, the splendid well-water belonging to Colonel Segar being wanted for the use of the garrison.

Nothing is known in relation to Sewell's Point. No movement had taken place when the steamer left.

A steamer arrived at Fort Mifflin, this morning, with a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores.

Col. Morehead's regiment came across the river this morning and marched up Broadway, and proceeded to Patterson Park. They made a fine display.

A REBEL CAVALRY COMPANY CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The Michigan Regiment captured a company of rebel cavalry just outside of Alexandria, a little before daylight this morning.

The people in the town were almost scared to death by the arrival of the Federal troops, anticipating all kinds of horrors.

An advance of rebel troops from Culpepper to E. H. was momentarily expected.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Ten Thousand Rebel Troops Concentrated near Williamsport.

Three Hundred Cherokee Indians Fully Armed and Equipped.

INVASION OF CUMBERLAND VALLEY ANTICIPATED.

Campbell's Flying Artillery Ordered back to Chambersburg.

Additional Troops Called For.

EXCITEMENT IN CAMP SLIFER.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 24.

There are now beyond all possibility of doubt 9500 troops between the point of Rocks and Williamsport on the Potomac. Of these 2500 are Alabamians, Mississippians, North Carolinians, and Georgians; the rest are Virginians. There can be no doubt that there are 300 Cherokee Indians, armed as Indians are usually armed, with tomahawk, scalping knife and rifle, among this number. These Indians resided partly in North Carolina and Georgia.

The Virginia troops along the Potomac line are well armed, but scarce of provisions, having only about three fourths of requisite army rations. Between Point of Rocks, which is eight miles below Harper's Ferry, and Williamsport, twenty-three miles above, there are scattered at various points thirty-five pieces of cannon; twenty of these are brass field pieces.

Great apprehension prevails in Cumberland Valley of an invasion from Virginia. Ten thousand head of cattle and five thousand horses along the valley could be seized by a sudden irruption of an expeditionary corps, holding the valley for five days even if driven back into Virginia, & forward movements of the Virginia troops may be expected immediately.

Campbell's Flying Artillery of six pieces has positively been ordered back from York to Chambersburg. Two additional Infantry regiments must be forwarded to this point, and a battalion of cavalry added, or devastation will overtake the whole valley. We want at least three batteries of six or twelve pounders.

Later Foreign News.

British Subjects Prohibited from Engaging in the American War.

Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy at Paris.

St. JOHNS, N. F., May 24.

The steamship Etna passed off Cape Race at 9:30 last evening.

The London and Liverpool advices, which were obtained by the associated press yacht, are to the 15th inst., three days later. The royal mail steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst. The steamer Columbia arrived at Galway, and the Jura at Londonderry on the 14th inst.

The British government had issued a proclamation warning its subjects against engaging in the American war. All doing so will be held responsible for their own acts.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy had reached Paris, and had an interview with M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MILITARY DISBANDED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Col. Einstein's company was on parade to-day, but they refused to stand the ordeal of a regular inspection by the surgeon. It is understood that the Governor will order their disbandment at once and stop their supply of rations.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

AMTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, May 18, 1861.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has received from the War Department, at Washington, the following announcement, in reference to the second requisition of militia made by the General Government.

Ten Regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it.

Pennsylvania has already furnished to the United States service twenty-five regiments.—Of this number at least ten regiments—the amount of the second requisition—have signified a willingness to change their term of service from three months to three years. No more companies, therefore, from this Commonwealth can now be received for the United States Government.

By order of the Governor, E. M. BIDDLE, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.

HEAD QUARTERS, F. M. Harrisburg, May 19, 1861.

Major General George A. McCall is assigned to the command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania, raised or to be raised under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to create a loan, and to provide for the arming of the State." He will, without delay, proceed to organize these forces, according to the provisions of said Act, and to select convenient locations for suitable encamping grounds, for the instruction of the troops.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, JOHN A. WRIGHT, Aid-de-camp.

FOR SALE!

A BUILDING LOT, situate in West Harrisburg, fronting on Broad Street 20 feet, and running back 125 feet, more or less, to a 50 foot alley, adjoining on one side the premises of E. H. BERGEY & CO. For particulars enquire of E. H. BERGEY & CO. at 829 N. Second St. May 8, 1861.

HENRY C. SHAFER, PAPER HANGER, Front Street, second floor above Walnut Street. All orders punctually attended to.